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TWO NEW CUBAN UROCOPTIDÆ.

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UROCOPTIS (GONGYLOSTOMA) LONGA, n. sp. Pl. VIII, figs. 9, 10.

The shell is cylindric or pillar-shaped, a trifle widest in the middle, tapering slightly to the rather wide truncation; whitish or pale brown, indistinctly mottled or rather distinctly streaked with brown; glossy, smooth, the last whorl thread-striate, contracted and angular above the origin of the neck, which is free and descends shortly. The aperture is somewhat oblique, subcircular. The peristome is rather broadly expanded, reflexed, white, usually brown-tinted below. Axis slender, encircled with a small, sub-basal lamella which is minutely spinose in the upper whorls.

Length 14.2, diam. 2.1, aperture 2 mm.; $13\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Length 15.5, diam. 2.1, mm.; $13\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

A small rocky hill at Zaza del Medio, at the junction of the Sancti Spiritus branch with the Cuban Central R. R., Province of Santa Clara, collected by H. A. Pilsbry, April 15, 1904.

This species belongs to the group of *U. wrighti* as defined in the Manual of Conchology, vol. XV, p. 263. It differs from the species there described by its smooth surface. It is also different from the several new forms recently found by Professor de la Torre, all of which have been compared.

Urocoptis (Gongylostoma) cara n. sp. Plate VI, figs. 27–30.

The shell is very slender, pillar-shaped, of nearly equal diameter throughout, or tapering slightly towards the truncate summit; whitish, copiously mottled and streaked with brown; glossy, smooth (or rarely showing very weak traces of widely spaced striæ), the last whorl regularly thread-striate. The whorls are slightly convex, the last compressed towards its base, which is angular above the origin of the neck, last half whorl free, tubular and descending, rounded or having a weak keel below. The aperture is subcircular, white within, rather oblique; peristome broadly expanding, reflexed, white. The axis is encircled by two small, nearly equal lamellæ, the upper one more oblique, the lower thinner and shortly spinose. In the penultimate whorl the axis becomes noticeably gyrate and the upper lamella disappears.

Length 16.5, diam. 2.1, aperture 2.1 mm.; 14½ whorls.

Length 22.3, diam. 2.3, aperture 2.3 mm.; 20 whorls.

Length 13, diam. 2 mm.; 12½ whorls.

"San José rocks" about 2 miles northeast of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, H. A. Pilsbry, April, 1904.

Several hundred specimens were taken from the vertical rocks where they clung in abundance, though in the main lodged in crevices and holes, like most of the slender Gongylostomæ, they vary widely in size and number of whorls. No complete individuals were found; and it appears that about 12 or 15 whorls are lost in large adults.

U. cara differs from species of the *U. wrighti* group by having two equal axial lamellæ. It is probably related to the unfigured *U. imparata* (Arango) which is described as fusiform-cylindric, whitish, with entire spire and 17 whorls.

Urocoptis hidalgoi cabrasensis, n. var. Pl. VIII, fig. 16.

Differs from *U. hidalgoi* by the sparse, weakly developed sutural nodules, shorter, less closely costate neck, and by having an intermediate columellar lamella between the two large ones in the antepenultimate whorl. The shell is corneous with white streaks and maculæ, smooth except on the last whorl. Length 13½, diam. in the middle 3 mm.; 9½ whorls remaining. Cerra de Cabras, Pinar del Rio, collected by J. B. Henderson, Jr., 1909.